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GENERAL FAIR AND COLD.

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DED CHARGES
QUEENS INVOLVE
0,000,000 JOBS

Connally's 15 Years
Office—Building and
Bureaus Hit.

Queens sewer scanning
Justice Scudder is investigating
the removal proceedings
Boro President Connally
\$100,000,000 last night with
charges against Connally to
Governor Smith.
who figures in the State
council for Alderman George
complainant against Connally
is aiding Emory R. Buckner, his
subordinates and cover
\$100,000,000 of public
contracts executed in Con-
year rule of Queens.

No Name Contractors.

new specifications, it was
will find John M. Phillips,
sewer man of Queens
of the wags of the present
to have gotten rich in the
order of things.

every foot of sewer that
had with Phillips' patent
since that individual
a ward-heeler to a power
ten years ago will be sub-
scrutinized in the amended speci-
This phase of the new
Mr. Klein estimates, will
\$100,000 of construction.

Involve Paying Contracts.

the new charges will
frequently protested
and paving contracts let by the
regime. Incinerators, public
and include allegations of
act in several of the Queens
bureaus.

of the departments which the
specifications will ask to be
in the Schools, Fire Department are
building and street cleanings
the former bureaus, according
Mr. Klein has sifted, been overzealous in forcing
to live up to requirements
in the materials used in the
so-called "fire-trap" houses
Richmond Hill, Hollis
parts of theboro.

Charge Favoritism.

the new specifications will
guaranteed favoritism and
rolling by the Connally
causing huge burdens
In one instance, at
claimed favoritism will be
close to Connally.

leisure inquiry will be asked
into alleged valuable dump-
sites in Queens by Pat-
Dennedy, a brother of the
Boro, and his asphalt "ring" con-
cern.

to be included in the wider
for the investigation are
a few days of boro officials
and appointments, per-
the use of and rentals ob-
from public property.

way Contracts Questioned.

will be specific." Mr.
asserted. "They will relate to
\$100,000,000 of sewer, \$100,000,000 of
streets, and highway
\$300,000 for incinerators and
public works. The investiga-
will be asked to take in between
\$100,000 and \$100,000,000 of expen-
How much that went for
Mr. Klein's charges relating to
\$300,000 Jamaican system it was
that Phillips and the contractor
got from \$6,000,000 to
in graft.

More Injunctions Issued.

as Justice Scudder's
subpoena served on Brooklyn B.
Connally's consulting en-
William B. Bishop, chief en-
in charge of construction. J.
Klein of the sewer design
and Paul V. O'Dwyer of the
construction staff, com-
them to appear before Jus-
Scudder for preliminary exami-
nations.

Decision Due Tomorrow.

Steuer went to the trouble to
out the injunctions despite the
that Justice Scudder has sus-
his preliminary hearing pend-
Justice Callaghan's decision on
validity of the probe and pro-
ary sessions tomorrow. The
in the latter form was taken into
courts by Mr. Steuer himself
Chief Engineer James A. Rice
served with a subpoena, while
the inquiry furnished the other
B. Bishop, returning from Bos-
esterday, was at work last night.

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THE EAGLE TODAY

Section—Local, State, National and
Foreign News and Feature Articles.

Society—Editorials, Financial

News, Luckiest Lady, Real News

and Pictures, Feature Articles.

Sports—Hidden Word Puzzles.

Real Estate News, Classified

Ads, Schools and Colleges, Winter

Recreations and Travel.

Stevenson, Theaters, Music,

Art, Radio, Fannie Hurst, Helen and

Warren.

Foreign Cables and Cartoons,

News, Dr. Brady, Worn Worth, Que-

ries Answered, Cross-Word Puzzle,

Comics.

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Police Clubs Rout 1,000 Red Paraders Outside Navy Yard

Demonstration Against American Intervention in Nicaragua
Ends as Cops Wallop Marchers and Destroy Placards.
Young Workers League Protests Brutality.

More than a thousand young men and women Communists, parading and distributing handbills urging "soldiers, sailors and marines to defeat the war to make Nicaragua safe for Wall Street," were driven by police clubs from the Cumberland st. entrance to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday at 5 p.m.

A near-riot resulted as thirty-five mounted policemen, patrolmen and detectives pursued the placard-bearing members of the Young Workers League up the slope of Carlton ave., away from the Navy Yard, finally dispersing them by hitting their shoulders and backs with clubs and smashing their placards. There was one arrest.

Workers Urged to Revolt.

The demonstration was timed for the closing hour of work at the yard. As the workers, who have been laboring on the new cruiser Pensacola, trudged out the gate the young Communists met them and gave out the handbills urging them to revolt.

The ex-service men headed the parade, one wearing a helmet, and carrying between them a placard which read:

"EX-SERVICE MEN—greet the marines who joined Sandino's forces in his fight against Wall Street."

March Along Flushing Ave.

The parading Communists first appeared at 4:45, marching south along Flushing ave., in front of the Cumberland st. gate. John Harvey of the Young Workers League was one of the leaders. Many of the paraders had the appearance of students.

They marched one block south of the Navy Yard entrance, turned around and marched back, parading back and forth in front of the entrance four times before the police

Continued on Page 2.

Local Bar Ass'n Attacks Lone Ambulance 'Runner,' Ignoring Hughes' Action

Acts Against Obscure Employee and Is Non-Committal on
Whether Lawyer Who Hired Him Will Be Prosecuted.
Some Members Rebel Against Indifference.

After conceding for months the evils resulting from illegal practices by ambulance-chasing lawyers as exposed by The Eagle, and after passing high-sounding resolutions but ducking the direct action that Charles Evans Hughes has started in Manhattan, the Brooklyn Bar Association yesterday went into Adams Street Court and took out a summons against an obscure "runner" who, it is to be charged, engaged in illegal business for lawyers.

The agent for the association was Edward H. Wilson, chairman of its committee on unlawful practices, which on Nov. 3 last, was formally commissioned to study the acknowledged evils and map out a program of remedial action.

Trifling Action After 9 Weeks Work.

The result of the nine or ten weeks of efforts by the Wilson committee was that Mr. Wilson himself walked into the courtroom and had a summons issued against the suspect "runner." Chief Clerk Joseph Esquivel wrote out the summons. Warrent Officer Daniel Reilly took it to serve on the alleged offender, and Mr. Wilson walked out of the court.

The summons is returnable Wednesday morning, when the suspected "runner," understood to be a 25 or so a week employee of an offending attorney, will be formally arraigned on Mr. Wilson's charge.

"Is this the extent of your action against this 'runner'?" The Eagle asked Mr. Wilson.

"Nothing to say," he replied.
"Are you going to take action against the lawyer or lawyers employing the suspected 'runner'?"

"Nothing to say."
"Are you going to make a drive to round up and punish all the known chasers in Brooklyn?"

"Nothing to say."
"Do you regard your action as comparable favorably with the sweeping move made by Mr. Hughes in Manhattan."

Mr. Wilson seemed content to permit the Brooklyn Bar Association to appear as dragging a boy train in the wake of its 20th Century direct action sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, under the leadership of Mr. Hughes, which is to result in a searching investigation of the whole "ambulance-chasing" evil by the Appellate Division of the Judicial Division taking in Manhattan and the Bronx.

While the Brooklyn Bar Association had no part to play in the Hughes petition for a court investigation and ran away from an opportunity to perform a similar service in this borough, the New York County Lawyers' Association and the Bronx Bar Association were quick to join with the Hughes group.

Withholding the woman's name, Inspector Plath described her as the wife of one of two Syracuse men with whom Rockower had negotiated the purchase of a cigar store and to whom he had given a forged money order for \$100 to bind the transaction.

This woman had been duped a few weeks before in a purchase of

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Louie Saltzman presents the LACEL
HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J. The Smart
Set's Rendezvous. Dancing—all outdoor
sports—Adv.

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Queen Marie Observes
Her 35th Anniversary



COOLIDGE ARRIVES
AT KEY WEST ON
HIS WAY TO CUBA

Special Beats Schedule.

10,000 Greet Him During Parade at Miami.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 14 (AP)—President Coolidge's special train arrived in Key West tonight, 20 minutes ahead of schedule, having made up 30 minutes after leaving Miami 10 minutes late.

The President was asleep. He retired soon after 9 o'clock and a company of Marines was placed on guard around the side-tracked special train.

By HENRY SUYDAM.

(Staff Correspondent of The Eagle.)
Aboard the President's Special Train at Miami En Route to Key West, Jan. 14—President and Mrs. Coolidge, together with their official party en route to the Pan-American Conference at Havana, this afternoon paid an hour's visit to Miami. The city, draped with flags and filled with thousands of visitors, gave the president and his wife a great welcome.

Mr. Coolidge is having his first

experience of Florida and today's initiation was most pleasing to him.

In the first place, he saw no sign

of the destruction wrought by the tornado that swept Miami some months ago. He was amazed at the city's speedy recovery. In the second place, the weather was perfect. The afternoon was warm, but a grateful

breeze blew from the Atlantic.

Whole City Turns Out.

The Chamber of Commerce of Miami turned out all that Miami had, which was much. Every yacht in the harbor was dressed with flags, seaplanes drooped overhead, motorcars and ships sounded their sirens, everybody in town who had a uniform put it on, from police to Boy Scouts, from American Legion drum corps, all in white, to amateur skippers in speedboats.

The President left his train at 4:30, drove with some speed through Miami and Miami Beach and was back on board at 5:30, at which time the departure was made for Key West. where the U. S. Texas is waiting to take Mr. Coolidge and his retinue to Cuba tomorrow morning.

Cuban Visits Coolidge.

The President was greatly pleased when Domingo J. Miliord, Cuban Consul at Miami, waited on him to pay his respects and to assure Mr. Coolidge that the Republic of Cuba and the people of Havana are awaiting his visit with the most intense interest.

Mr. Coolidge is having his first

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They lined virtually every

street in town to see the

President.

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Leon Trotzky's Banishment to Astrakhan May End Power of Brooklyn Dishwasher Once the Dictator of Bolshevik Russia

Continuously at War With Existing Order, He Suffers Another Fall at the Hands of the Soviet System He Helped to Create on Wreckage of Kerensky Regime.

By FRANK G. HOLMES.

Long before the darkening clouds of the World War lowered over Europe in 1914, Count Leo Tolstoy, his great soul burdened with the woes of Russia, of the Romanoffs, predicted that "the man to wield the greatest power in the coming great war will be a journalist."

His countrymen, rereading the prediction today, half the hermit of Jasna Poliana as a true prophet. And in Leon Trotzky they see the fulfillment of his prophecy.

Now comes word from Russia that this same Trotzky, metamorphosed almost over night from a humble dishwasher in Williamsburg to Commander in Chief of the Army of the Soviet, Minister of War and virtual dictator of a nation of 200,000,000 people, has lost his hold and is to be virtually banished through appointment to an obscure administrative post in Astrakhan.

It is still uncertain whether the order actually will be carried out. It was issued and, according to advices from Russia, has not been rescinded. The same advices quote Trotzky as saying he would resist with force. Then came dispatches telling of parleys which describe the order more as a disciplinary threat that a mandate to be carried out literally.

The single element of certainty in the confused situation is that Trotzky has been shorn of his once almost unlimited power; that he is in high disfavor with the powers that be in Russia.

Clashed With Stalin.

The announcement of the banishment order was not unexpected. In fact, in view of Trotzky's repeated clashes with the new dictator, Stalin, it seemed almost inevitable. The thing that remains problematical is whether Trotzky can "come back."

For Trotzky, his power on the wane since 1923, has been exiled before.

In 1924, for instance, when it was reported officially that he had gone away for a "rest cure." But in 1925, he came back and for a brief period appeared to have gained some of his old-time popularity as a measure of the once great power he wielded. It was, however, a semblance of power only.

Followed more clashes with Stalin, and in October, 1926, Trotzky admitted defeat. In October, 1927, came word that he had been expelled by the Communist International (the Red propaganda agency) by unanimous decision of the Praesidium.

His expulsion, in official language, was "because of his violent struggle against the organization by means of underground printing plants coupled with organizing illegal centers and inviting malicious slander against Russia abroad."

Banished to Siberia at 22.

But Stalin knew, and Trotzky knew, and many others knew, that although when he returned in 1925 Trotzky recanted his violent opposition to the new economic policy of the Soviet, he secretly despised it and continued to be regarded as the leader of the opposition in the party.

A strange man—this Trotzky. Stranger still his rise to power. Born in 1877 in the government of Kherson, the son of a provincial chemist, Leiba Bronstein, Trotzky from his earliest years has been in revolt against society. At the age of 15 he was expelled from school for breaking an ikon. At 22 he was arrested in Odessa for his connection with the South Russian Workmen's League and was banished for four years to eastern Siberia.

In the third year of his exile he escaped from the town of Verkholensk, to appear in the revolution of 1905 as president of the Petrograd Council of Workmen at the early age of 28. He was exiled for life in a penal colony in Siberia. It was here that he changed his name from Bronstein to Trotzky. The story of the change is also the story of his escape.

Planned Escape.

The jailer under whose whip he worked and under whose guard he slept was named Trotzky. He was moreover an almost identical physical counterpart of the prisoner, Bronstein—tall, broad-shouldered and square-jawed, with black hair and keen hazel eyes set wide apart.

Amid the hardships of penal servitude, the resemblance was overlooked by all save Bronstein, whose alert mind saw in it his one possible opportunity for escape. It took him nearly two years to perfect his plans.

To attempt escape without a passport forged as to deceive the Russian police would be to court certain disaster. Month passed before friends succeeded in smuggling to Bronstein a small camera. With it he finally managed to take a surreptitious snapshot of the unsuspecting jailer, Trotzky. That made him ready, so far as the passport was concerned.

Impersonated Jailer.

But he had to wait six months longer before an opportunity to make a getaway presented itself. His time of silence to perfect his resemblance to the jailer. He studied the jailer's every expression and made them his own. He trained his hair and beard, schooled his walk and motions to those of the jailer. Then came the long awaited opportunity. He escaped wearing the jailer's coat.

From that time on he became Trotzky. During the weeks of danger that followed, as he cautiously made his way to the Russian frontier, he encountered many friends of the real Trotzky, who welcomed him without suspicion.

During the succeeding years he lived by turns in France, Switzerland, Austria and Germany, supporting himself mainly by journalism, for which he has a decided bent. In Germany he published his well-known history of the first Russian revolution.

Not Always a Bolshevik.

At the beginning of the World War he was in Paris, where he edited a Russian Socialist paper. Unlike Lenin, he was not always a Bolshevik, and his Paris articles were subjected to severe criticism by the man who was to become his chief in Soviet Russia.

After the great split in the Russian Social Democratic Party, Trotzky sided with the Mensheviks. A little later, however, not knowing which party was destined to come out on top, he formed a little party of his

Can He "Come Back"?



Above—Portrait of Leon Trotzky. At Right—Trotzky in his uniform as commander in chief of the Soviet armies.

own, known as the Trotzkists, whose aim was to steer a middle course between the currents of Menshevism and Bolshevism. This opportunism did not escape the notice and comment of Lenin. Writing in his Social Democrat in Switzerland in 1915 Lenin asserted:

Criticized by Lenin.
"Trotzky, as always, is in principle opposed to the Socialist Chauvinists, but in practice he is always agreeing with them."

In the fall of 1912 Trotzky went to the Balkans as a war correspondent. On Aug. 3, 1914, he and his family, as enemy aliens, had to leave Vienna for Zurich, Switzerland. But they were equally unwelcome in Paris, in Spain, and in London, so finally, in 1917, Trotzky came to New York.

He remained here only three months. In Williamsburg he worked for a time as a dishwasher; then he became an editorial writer for a Russian language paper, the *Novy Mir*, on the East Side. With his family he lived in an apartment on Vyse Ave., in the Bronx. Following the overthrow of the Czar and the establishment of the Kerensky Provisional government, Trotzky and his family left for Russia, their passage paid by money contributed by Socialist sympathizers in New York.

Break With Kerensky.

Trotzky and some of his friends, now lined up with Lenin, were taken off the ship at Halifax by the British authorities on the suspicion that they were in the pay of the German government. Kerensky offered their release. Then came the break with Kerensky. Of this a fellow countryman of Trotzky wrote in 1918:

"Although Kerensky suspected

Lenin was in the pay of Germany, he allowed him to live in Petrograd. Trotzky sat still and watched until the favorable moment presented itself. In the years of his journalistic life he learned to detect the psychological moment.

Hoist Self to Power.

"No sooner was he in control of a telegraph station than he flashed the news to the outside world. His message did not even need the touch of the rewrite man. It was ready copy, and thus he became a headliner. He

won battles with Kerensky's army before they actually took place.

"On the wreckage of the Kerensky government Trotzky hoisted himself into power, hiding at first behind Lenin. But he soon took the lead and proclaimed loudly that he was the awaited Messiah of the Russian people; that he would give them peace and bread and liberty."

Thus Leon Trotzky became commander-in-chief of the Soviet army, virtual co-dictator with Lenin, sometimes wielding a power even greater than that of Lenin. On Jan. 8, 1918, there came a dispatch by way of Copenhagen which stated:

Arrests Lenin.

"Nicolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, has been arrested at the command of Leon Trotzky, Minister of War and Marine, who has made himself dictator, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Gothenburg (Sweden) Gazette.

"Trotzky was prompted to make the arrest because of a difference of opinion with Lenin concerning the Bolshevik reforms, the dispatch states. Lenin desired to effect a coalition with the Mensheviks, or moderates, while Trotzky wished to continue the reign of red terror."

The breach with Lenin was quickly bridged and the power of Trotzky remained undiminished until the year 1922, when war ceased to occupy the central place in the dangers confronting Russia and attention shifted to the need of rebuilding industry. Trotzky had hoped to be transferred to this field. War had interested him only as an organized job needed by the revolution.

Loses Industrial Leadership.

His friends believed that the qualities which had built the Red Army would be used to inspire state industry and reduce to a minimum the concessions which must be made to foreign capitalists. There is evidence that Lenin himself shared this view and wanted Trotzky to have the post of industrial dictator, since he gave him the task of preparing the program of industry for the Party Congress of 1923.

By the time this conference was held Lenin's health had failed, and although Trotzky's report was adopted unanimously, he himself was denied the chance of carrying it into execution. He was sidetracked in the honorable but inactive job of commanding the army in time of peace.

Decline Begins.

From that moment dates Trotzky's decline in power. Ever afterwards he has held only little real political power in the Soviet Republic. On Dec. 11, 1924, came dispatches that Trotzky, the War Minister, was seriously ill and would have to go immediately to a resort with a warm climate. This dispatch was sent out by the official news distributor for the Soviet Government. Underground information from Russia was to the effect that Trotzky was sentenced to exile by his former associates for publicly criticizing their policies.

Lenin was dead. The big three in Russian politics were Zinovieff, Kameneff and Stalin. Trotzky had criticized the failure to emerge from financial chaos; he had attacked the Third International for its stupid handling of incipient revolutions abroad.

In 1925 Trotzky returned to Moscow and was elected a member of the Praesidium or Cabinet. At the opening meeting of the annual Federal Congress of the Soviets in May, 1925, he occupied a seat near that in which sat Zinovieff, considered his most uncompromising adversary. But his return to large political work meant no political dominance, as sub-

sequent events have so strikingly demonstrated.

Submits to Discipline.

It meant merely that he had made

so plain his submission to party discipline, his obedience in accepting

"any work at any post, or any work without a post, which the Executive Committee may order, under the usual conditions of party discipline," that the Soviet no longer had an excuse to refuse the services of its best organizer.

But opposition and life are synony-

ous with Trotzky. From birth he opposed whatever he came in contact with. At times it was religion, again capital and for the last few years, of all things, the Soviet leadership itself.

It is a strange sight—the sight of this man triumphant against what he and his kind had always considered the almost impregnable bulwarks of capitalism, dashing himself to pieces against the shadowy substance of one of his own dreams come true.

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